

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1859.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at New York on the 21st with dates from Havre and Southampton to the 11th. Her dates are hardly as late as the telegraphic dispatches by the City of Baltimore, but as she brings files of European papers, the details she brings are fuller and more satisfactory.

Some revolutionary indications have been seen in Lombardy, the tri-color flag of Italian nationality having been hoisted by the people before the Castle at Como.

The movements of the Austrian troops are difficult to understand, and there would appear to be some evidence of wavering or retreating. The country into which they have advanced is overgrown and malarious, rendering active operation difficult if not impossible and subjecting their army to the risk of being enticed by sickness before it has dealt or received a hostile blow.

The Independence Bells, a Russian organ published at Brussels, in Belgium, says that General Garibaldi, combining his movements with General Cialdini, had attacked the Austrians at Vercelli, beating them completely and bringing off three hundred prisoners. Garibaldi was one of the revolutionary leaders in 1848 and is at the head of a division of the volunteer corps of which Austria complained, demanding that they be disbanded.

It is proper to remark [that] nearly all the accounts published come through French and Sardinian official channels, the only official statement made by Austria being that the Austrian troops have destroyed the Railway bridge at Valenza. Valenza is on the Po, seven miles north of Alessandria, at the point where the Road from Turin to Genoa crosses that river. This would prevent the railroad being used to carry French troops from Genoa to Turin, or Piedmontese from Turin to Genoa.

All the English militia is to be called out, and the Channel fleet is to be augmented by 700 guns, a force equal to more than ten 74 gun line-of-battle-ships, or to fourteen fifty gun frigates, or to any number of lighter steamers and gun-boats.

The 20th of May. On the 20th May, 1775, a convention of people of the old county of Mecklenburg met at the Town of Charlotte, and made a declaration of independence—the first on the American continent.

That declaration is a matter of pride to the State, and especially to the portion of it immediately concerned in the movement, embracing, as it did, not simply the present County of Mecklenburg, but several other counties which have since been formed from the old "Hornet's Nest."

We are glad to see that a growing respect is being paid to the day. That the occasion which marks it as an anniversary, is duly celebrated by civic and military display, by pomp and parade, eloquence and enthusiasm. The Wilmington Light Infantry commemorate the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and of the institution of their own Company by a parade and encampment for drill and target practice, and by a ball to-night.

The LaFayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville will also celebrate the day by a parade, drill, patriotic speeches and toasts, and good fellowship generally.

In Charlotte, there will apparently be a good time generally.—Daily Journal, 20th inst.

Light Infantry Celebration, May 20th. We learn that the prizes at the Target Shooting yesterday were won by the following gentlemen:

Officers' Prize.—Presented by Company: Half dozen silver salt sellers, lined with gold. Won by Lieut. John R. London.

1st Prize to Company.—Silver tea set, presented by Officers. Won by John C. McIlhenny.

2nd Prize.—Silver pitcher, presented by Brigadier General and Staff. Won by Wm. E. Hyde.

3d Prize.—Daguerreotype of Company, taken by Mr. Millard, and presented by Committee of Arrangements. Won by John R. Ivey.

The different prizes were presented to the successful competitors by R. H. Cowan, Esq., who acquitted himself of the duty imposed upon him in his usual happy manner. They were received in the plain frank manner that becomes soldiers, who generally shoot better than they talk.

The scene at the encampment was a bright and stirring one, and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The Company on its return to town looked exceedingly well, and, let us add, that the General and Staff in their new equipments, conforming exactly to the new uniform prescribed by the United States, looked more than well. The new style is remarkably tasteful.

We learn that the Ball at night was a very pleasant affair indeed, and that "the beauty and the chivalry" enjoyed themselves highly. The magnificent assembly room of the Town Hall was a blaze of light, and away towards the small hours we could hear the music and the voice of Allen or some of his aids, we suppose, "calling the figures." How long it was kept up we have not heard, but presume that now, as formerly, there is

No rest till morn, when youth and pleasure meet, To chase the glowing hours with flying feet. Daily Journal, 21st inst.

We have from the office of the Western Democrat an Extra, dated Saturday evening, May 21st, 1859, giving a full and interesting account of the manner in which the 20th was celebrated in the good town of Charlotte.

We regret to learn from the account in the Democrat that the day was unfavorable, opening with heavy showers, which, together with the rain that fell two or three days before, made the streets very muddy and disagreeable for marching.

There were five visiting Companies: The New Light Infantry, the Elm City Cadets, the Rowan Rifle Guards, the Rowan Artillery and the Fredrick Blues. On account of the rain little target shooting was done.

Dinners were partaken of at the Charlotte Hotel and the Mansion House; bouquets presented by several fair ladies; toasts drunk; a flag presented to the Hornet's Nest Rifleman by Dr. C. J. Fox, on behalf of the ladies of Charlotte.

We learn from the Carolinian of Saturday last, that the day was celebrated at Fayetteville with much spirit. The target shooting of the La Fayette Light Infantry was very fine. The first prize for the best average shooting was awarded to Sergeant Jas. T. Rose, and the second prize for the best single shot to Mr. J. Stratton.

The La Fayette Light Infantry were met on their return by the Independent Light Infantry, and escorted to the Fayetteville Hotel, where Hon. Warren Winslow, in an excellent and appropriate speech, presented the prizes, a silver goblet and a plume. The dinner at the Dobbin House was all that could be desired.

At night the Mecklenburg Declaration was read in Farmer's Hall by W. L. Rose, Esq., and an appropriate address delivered by A. S. Barnes, Esq.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas passed through night before last, on his way to New Orleans, where he has to look after the pecuniary interests of his children, and where he will be pretty sure to keep a pretty sharp outlook for the political interests of his children's father. Daily Journal, 20th inst.

A CHALLENGE.—A man in Indiana has challenged the world to eat mush and milk with him for \$10,000 a side, and the mush and milk championship.

We learn that the Commissioners in charge of Deep River, held a meeting on Thursday last, at the Governor's office in Raleigh. The report of Mr. Morris, the Engineer appointed to examine the works, was submitted.

The Commission determined to go to work in pursuance of the plan recommended by Mr. Morris, as early as a period for labor and materials can be collected.—Proposals for lumber, etc., are to be invited at once, to be decided upon at another meeting of the commission, to be held on the second Thursday in June next.

Death of Baron Humboldt. The Canada announces the receipt of a dispatch from Berlin, bringing news of the death of the illustrious Alexander Von Humboldt, in the 90th year of his age. He was born at Berlin September 14th, 1769.

As a traveler, an observer of natural phenomena, a scientific philosopher, Baron Humboldt contributed as much if not more than any of his contemporaries to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. His great works remain as monuments of his industry, energy, learning, genius and clear good sense.

The Nestor of science, he retained the vigor of his intellect to the last, hardly marred by any defects of memory, nor diluted in its expression, by the garrulity of very advanced age. The Baron was equally respected in his individual capacity as a man, as in his more public one of author and savant.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner, whose death was announced in the news by the Canada was born at Wexford, Ireland in 1790, and was consequently in his sixty-ninth year. Although not remarkable for great originality of discovery, Dr. Lardner did as much as any other man of his age to present scientific facts in such form and manner as to be accessible to, and understandable by the general public. His clear, luminous arrangement brought subjects, previously regarded as too abstruse for general comprehension, within the reach of all persons of fair intelligence.

We are pleased to learn that the convention or meeting of Railroad officers held at Raleigh on Tuesday last, in answer to the request of the Governor, resulted in certain arrangements likely to effect the objects contemplated by the Board of Internal Improvements in the resolution adopted by that body in April last.

The nature of these arrangements we have heard, but not their details, and as the Standard intimates that these latter will soon be made public, we forbear further allusion at present, save for the purpose of remarking that they appear to us well adapted to the ends in view, and likely to succeed on a fair and patient and persevering trial.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner is dead. The Dr., with all his faults, was a very eminent scientific man. Some 15 or 20 years ago he ran off with a Mrs. Heavyside, the wife of a Captain in the English army. The Captain followed them to France, whipped the Dr., came home and got a divorce and something like ten thousand pounds damages.

Mrs. Heavyside would have made two of the Dr., and we always thought that she ran away with him. Certainly she ran away from him, some years since, no doubt to his great relief. We pity the man that has possession of her now, if she be living.

"Democratic Press."

The name of the "Live Gaffe" has been changed into the "Democratic Press," and makes its first appearance under the new title to-day. R. H. Whitaker, Esq., Editor of the Gaffe, will conduct the "Press."—Published in Raleigh at \$2 per annum in advance.

Mr. Whitaker, in announcing and referring to the change of name, states that the paper will hereafter be put forth as a Democratic paper, and assigns considerations connected with recent troubles as creating a demand for such a paper as he proposes to issue. It is a neatly printed paper—edited with considerable spirit, and would be a more welcome coadjutor did not its advent give token of the existence of feelings which cannot cure by any part in other folks' squabbles. As an advocate of Democratic principles, we wish the "Press" the utmost success.

The Stockholders' Meeting.

The called meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company adjourned sine die on yesterday afternoon, having disposed of the business which brought them together.

The meeting resolved by a vote of 6,808 to 714 to build the proposed branch on the line and in accordance with the conditions referred to in yesterday's JOURNAL.

During the afternoon session considerable discussion arose pro and con, but the vote being so decisive we do not care to refer further to any real or apparent opposition.

We understand that the committee appointed to prepare and revise the proceedings for publication are now at work on them, and they will probably be ready to-morrow, when we can give them.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

We had the pleasure this forenoon of seeing Professor A. D. Bache, the distinguished head of the U. S. Coast Survey, who stopped a day in Wilmington, on his return to Washington from an official visit to the seat of the operations of the survey on our Southern coasts.

We were pleased to find Professor Bache in his usual good health, and looking as well and as vigorous as he did years ago. The great work over which he presides, exceeds in the magnitude of its operations, those of a similar character carried on by any other government, while the pre-eminent ability with which it is conducted under the direction of Professor Bache has added to his already high reputation and won for him a leading position among the eminent scientific men of the age.—Jh.

The New York Albion.—The Charleston Courier.

On Saturday we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. E. L. Snow, agent for the above most excellent publications.

The Albion is certainly one of the best literary publications in the country, and while it must, of the nature of things, be more interesting to natives of Great Britain than to others, it possesses this recommendation to intelligent American readers, that it enables them to view things from a different stand-point than that afforded by the purely American periodicals of the country. And this stand-point, if different from that we usually occupy, and therefore sometimes displeasing to us, is nevertheless that occupied by and presented to us by very intelligent Englishmen.

A feature of the Albion is its large steel engravings, executed in splendid style and presented to its paying subscribers. The presentation plate for 1859 is a noble picture of General Havelock in his tent before Lucknow.

Every business man knows the Charleston Courier.—It is a most capably conducted paper, and every man connected with the office is gentlemanly and accommodating. They deserve courtesies from their brethren of the press for they are always ready to extend courtesies to others. Mr. Snow is also agent for the Courier.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday morning the 18th inst., Hon. L. M. Keitt of S. C., was married to Miss Susan Sparks, at the residence of her father at Society Hill, S. C. They go to Europe on a bridal tour. Mr. Keitt has lately become a Union man.

Official Proceedings.

WILMINGTON, MAY 19TH, 1859.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company was held this day at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, in pursuance of a call made by the President and Directors of said Company, by the following resolution, adopted on the 26th day of March last; that is to say:

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company be held on the 10th day of May next, for the purpose of considering and deciding whether a branch of the Road of this Company shall be constructed from the point on the line of the Road of this Company, between Rocky Mount and Joyner's, to a point on the East side of Taw River, in the county of Edgecombe, at or near the county seat of the town of Tawboro', to Greenwood, and that due notice of the time and place of said meeting be given by the Secretary & Treasurer by advertisement in the Raleigh Standard and Register, Tawboro' Southern, and Wilmington Journal and Herald.

It appearing that notice of the time, place, and the purpose of this meeting, has been given as required by said resolution, by advertisement made in the papers referred to in the said resolution, from the first day of April to this day, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Owen R. Kenan, of the county of Duplin, as Chairman, and Patrick Murphy and Stephen D. Wallace as Secretaries.

The Secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, were constituted a committee to examine proxies and ascertain the amount of the stock of the Company which is represented, and shares who are to be held at the meeting of the capital stock of this Company was duly represented, 4,075 in person, and 5,906 by proxy.

A majority of the stock of the Company being represented, the Chairman declared that the meeting was duly organized.

The following resolutions were offered by Wm. A. Wright, and amended by A. J. DeKosset. Resolved, That the branch of the Road of this Company, to be constructed from such point on said main road, between Rocky Mount Station and one mile and a half south of the same, which may be determined by the President and Directors of this Company, shall be constructed, and passing within a half mile of the northern limits of the town of Tawboro', and thence in a northwesterly course crossing Taw River near the Redmond Barn, and terminating at or near the county seat of the town of Tawboro', at a point between the residences of Wm. L. Pettway and Wm. Braxwell; provided that the total costs of constructing said branch Road, including the cost of all expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Resolved, That for the purpose of raising the means necessary for the construction of the Branch Road aforesaid, books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company, to be applied exclusively to the construction of said Branch Road, shall be opened, and the stock to be subscribed, shall be payable at such times and in such instalments as the President and Directors shall determine.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company shall not commence the construction of the branch Road aforesaid, until the sum of \$100,000 shall have been subscribed on the books to be opened as aforesaid, by solvent and responsible persons, and the cost of the construction of said branch Road beyond \$100,000, may be provided for by the issue of six per cent. bonds of this Company, to be secured by a pledge of the earnings of said branch Road, and the stock of the Company, as the President and Directors of this Company may deem best; and the subscribers to such stock shall not participate in the profits of the profits of this Company until such branch Road is entirely completed and in full operation.

The foregoing resolutions, as amended, were adopted by the following vote, viz: 6,808 in the affirmative, and 714 in the negative.

OWEN R. KENAN, Chairman. PATRICK MURPHY, Secretaries. S. D. WALLACE, do.

For the Journal. Messrs. Editors: Having at times a few leisure moments, I propose to devote them to the examination of scientific principles—such as are hourly developed, but in consequence of their being apparently unimportant, do not receive the attention they deserve. In pursuing this course, I have no expectation of ever becoming a star ("*) in the galaxy of science, but shall be content to occupy the position of a satellite, keeping within its proper orbit. Should any of your readers, in pursuing the same course, have no expectation of ever becoming a star ("*) in the galaxy of science, but shall be content to occupy the position of a satellite, keeping within its proper orbit. Should any of your readers, in pursuing the same course, have no expectation of ever becoming a star ("*) in the galaxy of science, but shall be content to occupy the position of a satellite, keeping within its proper orbit.

CHEMICAL ACTION ON FUSION'S BODIES.—All metals are subject to the action of acids, and some of them, (such as sodium and potassium), are quickly changed by exposure to the oxygen of the atmosphere; or, by their immersion in water, instantly undergo decomposition, and agreeably to the laws of nature, not an atom of matter can be destroyed; and all that chemical action can do is to change the character of what it operates on. In perfecting these changes, which are generally so gradual as to escape the notice of many, a number of curious and interesting facts are exhibited—such as the evolution of electricity, caloric, and some of the gases, the action of acids, &c. However, much better exemplified in animal than in mineral substances, and hence I may have occasion to refer to some of them, in substantiation of my views respecting chemical action on porous bodies. But as it is not my wish to extend any article to an unreasonable length, I proceed at once to the matter under consideration.

A piece of iron, instantly exposed to the action of the atmosphere, soon produces on its surface a peroxide of the metal, generally known as rust. As the oxygen of the air has a permanent tendency to generate acids and oxides, and has a strong affinity for porous bodies, its action on the iron causes the change which has been produced on and near its surface. This position, I presume, will not be denied, as the result of ascending and descending on the iron causes the change which has been produced on and near its surface. This position, I presume, will not be denied, as the result of ascending and descending on the iron causes the change which has been produced on and near its surface. This position, I presume, will not be denied, as the result of ascending and descending on the iron causes the change which has been produced on and near its surface.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

As a test of what I have assumed, let us take a glass bottle, a portion of dilute sulphuric acid, some iron filings and a bladder of gas, and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens. We will scale, and we will admit that they all weigh together exactly 1 lb. Now let us unite, in the bottle, the acid and filings; and let us see what happens.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19th, 1859.

Further accounts by the Canada state that the Sardinians repulsed an attempt made by the Austrians to cross the Po at Trassinata. The cannonade lasted fifteen hours. Loss on both sides slight.

A large portion of the French army has been unable to cross Mount Cenis. Those who succeeded suffered terribly.

A rising is expected in Turkey. One hundred and twenty thousand troops were concentrated at Schumla.

ENGLAND.—Large Naval preparations were making in England. Details, very interesting, but nothing strikingly important.

Yesterday's Cotton market was depressed, and quotations nominal. Flour declined 15 a 25 cents per barrel; Southern \$7 81 1/2.

Wheat declined 10 a 15 cents per bushel. Corn declining; mixed 93c, yellow 98c, white 94 a 96 cts per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 54 a 56 cents per gallon. Rosin firm at \$1 70 for Common.

Rice firm at 4 a 5 1/2 cents per lb.

Four Days Later.—Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore off Cape Race. St. John's, N. F., May 21st, 1859.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, was boarded off Cape Race yesterday morning, by the yacht of the Associated Press.—Her dates are to the 11th inst., being four days later.

There had been no battle between the allies and Austrians.

The movements of the Austrians are involved in mystery, occupying and abandoning positions without motive.

Some suppose that they are waiting until the waters subside and favorable weather sets in.

No material changes have taken place in the affairs of Italy. General Marmoro's strategical line is on the river Dora.

It is estimated that Austria will soon have seven hundred and ninety-four thousand men under arms.

Austria having declared Ancona in a state of siege, the Pope had protested and Austria had promised to reconsider.

The Empress Eugenie had been declared Regent in the Emperor's absence.

Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL, May 11th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the past three days 27,000 bales; of which Speculators took 3,000 and Exporters 2,000 bales, at an advance of 3-16d. a 1/4d.

Middling Orleans..... 7 1/2d to 8d. "Uplands"..... 7 1/2d.

Flour dull, at 11s. to 14s. 6d. Wheat very dull and declined 6d. a 9d. Quotations nominal.

Corn dull and declined 6d. Rosin dull, Common slightly declined, quoted at 4s.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 44s. Rice firm.

Latest. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Cotton quiet, and the turn is in favor of buyers. Wheat has an advancing tendency.

Consols for money closed at 91 1/2 a 91 3/4.

Later by the City of Baltimore. NEW YORK, May 23d, 1859.

The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived at this port from Liverpool. Her dates are to Thursday the 12th inst., having touched at Queenstown.

Cotton advanced fully 1/4d. on quotations of Friday previous. Estimated sales 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday Noon.—Consols for Money closed at 91 1/2 a 91 3/4.

Mexico and California. NEW ORLEANS, May 20th, 1859.

By the steamer Coatzaocoals at this port, we have dates from San Francisco to the 5th, and Minatitlan to the 17th.

The California news is unimportant. The news from Mexico is that General Mejia had been defeated by the Constitutionalists. Both parties inactive for want of funds.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23RD, 1859.—A. M. The steamer Coatzaocoals at New Orleans reports General Walker's arrival at Acapulco, Mexico, with three hundred men. Destination unknown, but supposed to be Southern Mexico.

The steamship Vanderbilt at New York on Saturday reports that the American race horse Priores was the Queen's plate at the Newmarket races in England.

Nothing yet heard of the Asia which left Liverpool on the fourteenth instant.

Foreign. Our Exchanges bring some additional items of Foreign news by the Canada as follows:

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The Austrians are reported to have been repulsed in their attempt to cross the river Po at Trassinata. It is also reported that the Sardinians have seized all the Austrian ships at Genoa.

France will soon have 100,000 troops in Piedmont. The Emperor of Austria is preparing to take the chief command of his army in Italy.

ENGLAND. The Derby ministerial gains as far as ascertained are set down at twenty-five.

Messrs. Arnstein & Roter are the Vienna bankers who failed a few days since with liabilities amounting to £2,000,000 sterling.

FRANCE. Paris, Saturday.—Marshall Valliant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council. Randon succeeds to the ministry. Royer becomes president of the Senate. The Lange returns from the interior department to the ministry of justice. The Duke Padric becomes minister of the interior.

Napoleon will leave for the army about the 12th. There are whispers of martial law in Paris.

Later from California per Overland Mail. St. Louis, May 18.—The Overland mail, with California dates to the 25th, has arrived. Senators Gwin and Broderick were mustering their forces for the ensuing political campaign. There will be two democratic tickets in the field—Leocompton and anti-Leocompton.—The State democratic convention will be held at Sacramento, June 15.

The California markets were quiet at unchanged rates. Buyers were awaiting the arrival of an overdue fleet of vessels.

Advices from Tahiti to the 22d of March state that a revolution was anticipated there, the natives being determined not to submit to the terms of the French Governor.

Destitution and Suffering among the Pike's Peak Emigrants. St. Louis, May 18.—The St. Joseph correspondent of the Democrat notices the arrival at that place of one hundred Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of the mining prospects and suffering on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men are now on their way, all of whom being destitute of money and the necessities of life are perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha in a starving condition.—Some of the residents at Plattsmouth have closed up their business and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

Democratic Meeting in Cumberland.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Cumberland County, in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon, the 19th May, 1859, on motion, Joseph Arky, Esq., was appointed Chairman and Duncan Shaw, Esq., appointed Vice President. Wm. Wade, and John H. Cook were requested to act as Secretaries.

The chairman briefly stated that the meeting had assembled in obedience to notice duly given and were ready for the transaction of business.

On motion.—That the chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The following named gentlemen were announced as said committee: Wm. McL. McKay, P. J. Sinclair, R. M. Devane, Jas. G. Cook, and Sherwood Holly.—After devoting a short time, the committee returned and reported through their chairman, Mr. McKay, the following resolutions: